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my exertions in behalf of Religious Liberty, have met with your full approbation and with that of the general committee of the societies founded by the late Rev John Wesley. May I beg the favor of you to return my cordial acknowledgments to your worthy colleagues, for their obliging expressions and great friendship towards me, and for their concurrence in those principles respecting the sacred right of private judgment in matters of religion, which I have never ceased to maintain, and which were most emphatically and unequivocally declared in the Bill which I introduced last session to the House of Lords. The already tottering tower of intolerance could not any longer stand in opposition to the power of argument, aided by the force of ridicule. That rotten and despicable system has at last given way, and it is only necessary to attack it properly, and with united efforts, directed by the light of principle, to cause it totally to disappear like an empty dream. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your ever faithful servant,

(Signed) STANHOPE.

The resolution of the said general committee, respecting the principle which recognizes the rights of conscience, is recited in their circular letter, dated July 31, 1812, in the following words, viz.

"As to the principle, the committee, at an early stage of their deliberations, came to the resolution, That although all well-regulated societies, and denominations of Christians, will exercise their own rules for the admission of public or private teachers among themselves, yet it is the unalienable right of every man to worship God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience; and that he has a right to hear and to teach those Christian truths which he conscientiously believes, without any restraint or judicial interference from the civil magistrate, provided he do not hereby disturb the peace of the community: and that on no account whatever would the committee concede this fundamental principle."

Resolutions of the Protestant Meeting of the County of Tipperary, held in Clonmell, the 17th of August, 1812.

Resolved, That in the present awful

crisis of national difficulty and danger, it behoves every good citizen zealously to promote the union of all descriptions of the inhabitants of these Realms, and to excite an effectual co-operation in the measures necessary for the common defence and safety.

That the most constitutional and most conducive measure of obtaining the beneficial object, as well as the most just and reasonable, in our opinion, is that of *reinstating the Catholics of these Realms in the full and free participation of all the rights, benefits, and privileges of our excellent Constitution, graciously, and without reserve or stipulation.*

That, from the past demeanor of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, peaceable, prudent, and exemplary—their meritorious energy, and constitutional perseverance, in demanding their just rights—their large and increasing property—their solemn oaths of allegiance, minutely satisfactory during thirty years past—we feel that it would be at this day, not only unnecessary, but unwise and ungenerous, to annex any new condition to their freedom, or to exact any fresh pledge or collateral security, for their future good dispositions; contemplating, as we do, with rational confidence, the happy results of increased security, content, independence, and actual interest in the constitution itself, which must naturally result from a welcome admission to the free enjoyment of its blessings.

That we earnestly desire and demand the immediate adoption of this great and conciliating measure, not less for the security and satisfaction of the Protestants, than for the relief and advantage of the Catholics of Ireland—being deeply sensible, from local experience, that it would prove the firmest safeguard of property, and the most permanent basis of domestic concord, that it would, beyond all other measures, tranquillize and strengthen our country, stimulate its industry, develop its latent but rich resources, hasten the advancement of great public objects, and facilitate the removal of existing obstacles to the national improvement and welfare.

That, seriously impressed by these sentiments, we feel it to be our imperative duty, to represent them, humbly, by petitions, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to both Houses of Parliament.